Elastomeric Interposer using Wires in Elastomer Pad with Con-

trolled Compliance

of fabricating an elastomeric interposer type connector

FIGURE 3

is disclosed, which results in a connector which requires a low overall force for operation, yet maintains a high degree of stiffness in the vicinity of the individual conducting elements, resulting in a high local contact force.

A conducting wire of gold, gold alloy, or other suitable material is coated with a relatively stiff elastomer, using standard processes of dipping, drawing through a die, and curing. This is repeated for multiple layers of elastomer until a sufficiently thick coating is built up. A multitude of such wires mer. This structure is then sliced perpendicular to the direction of the wires to form the interposer. The relative hardness of the two elastomers, the thickness of the coating, and the separation of the wires can be adjusted to obtain the desired are then aligned parallel and imbedded in a much softer elastomechanical and electrical properties

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This device consists of a link attached to a valve by swaging the end of the link. The design is such that the link will at no time come in contact with the valve bore. The valve and link assembly must travel freely in the valve bore with no mechanical or hydraulic restrictions.

The design consists of a valve (1), a link (2), and a clip (3). The three parts form an assembly. This assembly differs from previous designs by eliminating an additional part that retains the link to the valve.

Elimination of the additional part opens up area on the end of the valve, providing unrestricted oil exhaust flow past the valve land. Assembly operations are also simplified.

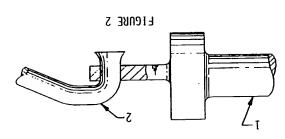
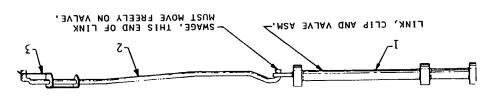


FIGURE 1



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